# The Common Cause

**The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.**

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*All MSS. and letters relating thereto should be addressed to the Editor,* THE COMMON CAUSE, *Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, W. 1]*

## Notes and News.

### The N.U.W.S.S. Annual Council.

The Annual Council of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies met in Chelsea Town Hall on March 12th, and 13th, and 14th. It was a historic meeting, since its first business was to rejoice in the enfranchisement of six million women, and to record its determination to go on with its work till "a full and final victory is attained." A leading article dealing with the decisions of the Council will be found on page 656, and all the most important resolutions passed will be found printed in full on pages 660 and 661. Members of the National Union Societies, and all those who are interested in the future of the women's movement, are invited to study them.

### The Council and Mrs. Fawcett.

It is not given to all great political leaders to see the fruits of their life-work gathered in, nor to all workers in great human movements to have the happiness of offering their gratitude and congratulation to one who has led them from the beginning. This happiness the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies and its President are now enjoying. The deep enthusiasm with which the Council acclaimed Mrs. Fawcett was given a special character by the fact that the National Union's gratitude was not only for the past, but for the present and the future.

While expressing their sense of the debt which "women, for all time," owe to Mrs. Fawcett, the Societies of the National Union recorded their own profound gratitude for the statesmanship which has led the Union to victory with a reputation of wisdom, constancy, and high honour which reflects the character of its leader, and stated with no uncertain voice that they looked to her with confidence "for guidance in future."

### The Council and the Labour Party.

The Council sent a message of hearty thanks to the Labour Party for their steady and consistent support of Women's Suffrage in times past, and assured them of the firm intention of the N.U.W.S.S. to continue to work for the future enfranchisement of women on the same terms as men. The vigorous acclamation with which this resolution was carried was a fresh proof (if one were needed) of the enduring gratitude that Suffragists of all parties feel for the Labour Party. No Suffragist who has taken part in the struggle of the last ten years can forget how Labour men stood by the Conciliation Bill, even though it was not the kind of Women's Suffrage measure which they as democrats would have preferred. They showed then that they were capable of putting the great democratic principle of sex equality before what are sometimes called "party considerations," and that they cared for Women's Suffrage as we care for it ourselves.

### Our Friends in Parliament.

While recording its gratitude to the only political party which ever put Women's Suffrage among its objects, the Council did not forget that the men who have worked for our Cause in both Houses of Parliament belong to all the different parties. As the Honorary Parliamentary Secretary said in moving the resolution (which, like the preceding one, was carried by acclamation), "we have many tried friends, and we have tried them in many ways." When she spoke of the little group of Parliamentary friends who are "like ourselves," because they care for Women's Suffrage as we do ourselves, and have worked for it in the same spirit, most of those present were able to fill in at least some of the names.

Many who have followed the Parliamentary debates during these critical months, must have remembered with gratitude the long, devoted, detailed toil which Sir W. H. Dickinson put into the Committee stage, and, indeed, all stages, of the Bill. It is owing to him, more than to any other individual member of Parliament, that the Local Government clause was widened to include the married women, and it is literally true that he watched every word of the Bill, and let no point which affected the liberties of women slip by unnoticed.

Sir Willoughby is a Liberal, but our best friends, as Mrs. Strachey reminded us, sit on different benches as well as in different Houses, and even among the first six we can think of two whose views on all the subjects that now engross the national mind, except this one subject of Women's Suffrage, are as the poles asunder. We mean those true, devoted, splendid friends of Women's Suffrage, Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. Philip Snowden. And there are others—but our readers have already thought of them!

### The Women Teachers' Demonstration.

The National Federation of Women Teachers is holding an Albert Hall meeting on March 23rd, to protest against the Report of the Departmental Committee on Salaries, commented on in our issue of March 8th. The protest is especially directed against the statement in the Report that "women accept a lower scale," and that this is "an obvious reason" for the underpayment of women teachers. Women teachers have been *compelled* to accept a lower scale, but they are not *content* to do so. They now intend to make their indignation at the dual system so plain that no one will ever again have any excuse for believing that they acquiesce in it. Last week the N.U.W.S.S. Council passed a resolution on this subject with great enthusiasm. This week the N.U.W.S.S. is co-operating in the demonstration. The National Union of Women Workers, the National Federation of Women Workers, the Women's Labour League, the Federation of Civil Servants, the Association of Clerks and Secretaries, the National Union of Clerks, the Women's Freedom League, the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, the Free Church League for Women's Suffrage, the Art Teachers' Guild, and the Professional and Industrial W.S.S., will also take part. Among the speakers will be Miss Phipps, President of the National

Federation of Women Teachers; Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, President of the National Union of Women Workers; Mr. Hughes, of the National Union of Clerks; and Miss Margaret Bondfield.

## The Education Bill.

The Education Bill passed its Second Reading, on March 19th, in the House of Commons without a division, but after two very interesting debates.

This Bill, as our readers will remember, is substantially the same as that introduced by Mr. Fisher last August. In the long delay since then, support and opposition have crystallised, and the public have had every opportunity of understanding what is at stake.

Criticism of the Bill comes from two quarters. On the one hand reformers led by the Workers' Educational Association hold that it does not go nearly far enough. They endorse its proposals, but strongly regret its omissions, and would fain introduce amendments for which they believe there is full support in public opinion, and especially in working-class opinion. For instance, they wish Local Authorities to be compelled, instead of empowered, to provide nursery schools for children between two and five, and efficient medical attendance for all children; they wish all half-time wage-earning employment prohibited for children during the full-time school period, and not only prohibited up till twelve and limited between twelve and fourteen, as in the Bill; they wish the age for full-time school attendance to be raised to fifteen, with power to the Local Authorities to raise it to sixteen; instead of it being fixed at fourteen, with power to raise to fifteen, as in the Bill. But the most marked difference between Mr. Fisher's proposals and those which the W.E.A. hope to secure as amendments, is in regard to continued education of boys and girls when they leave the elementary school. The W.E.A. asks for free compulsory part-time education of not less than *twenty* hours a week for all young persons not receiving full-time education; the Bill as it stands only provides for an average of *eight* hours a week for forty weeks in the year, though it indicates that at a future date the Board of Education may increase this time. The W.E.A. wishes the wage-earning labour of young persons limited to twenty-five hours a week (the Bill makes no provision for this), and disapproves of the recognition extended by the Bill to Works' Schools. Moreover, the W.E.A. demand *free* secondary education, and for this the Bill makes no provision at all.

The President of the Board of Education is known to have much sympathy with the educational ideals of labour as voiced by the W.E.A., but he does not believe that public opinion is yet ripe for them. The criticism which comes from the Federation of British Industries is of a very different kind. It is embodied in a memorandum which attacks the whole principle of continued education on the ground that "a period of eight hours a week taken out of working hours would impose on many industries a burden which they would be quite unable to bear." The views of the F.B.I. were further explained by Mr. Peto in his speech against the Bill last Wednesday. They would substitute for Mr. Fisher's proposals for the continued education of all, a "selective scheme" for continuing the education of specially chosen children. They desire that children should be trained before leaving school for the trade or occupation they are afterwards to follow, and they oppose any extension of general education which will "handicap commerce." Against any such limitations of his charter Mr. Fisher made a vigorous appeal. "The broad question before the House," he said, "is whether the education provided for the general mass of our young citizens is adequate to our needs. We have been asking them to fight and work for their country; we have been asking them to die for their country, to economise for their country, to go short of food for their country, to work overtime for their country, to abandon trade union rules for their country, to be patient while towns are bombed from enemy aircraft, and family after family is plunged into domestic sorrow. We have now decided to enfranchise for the first time the women of this country. I ask, then, whether the education which is given to the great mass of our young citizens is adequate to the new, serious, and enduring liabilities which the development of this great world-war creates for our Empire, or to the new civic burdens which we are imposing upon millions of our people. I say it is not adequate. Any competent judge of facts in this country must agree with me. I believe it is our duty here and now to improve our system of education, and I hold that if we allow our vision to be blurred by a catalogue of passing inconveniences, we shall not only lose a golden opportunity, but fail in our great trust to posterity."

## The Fruits of Women's Suffrage.

It is with profound satisfaction that we announce that the War Office has withdrawn from the position it had taken up about *maisons tolérées* at Cayeux and in other places in France. Mr. Macpherson stated on Tuesday (March 19th) in the House of Commons that licensed immoral houses had now been put out of bounds for British soldiers. "It is well known," says *The Times*, "that the War Cabinet are as anxious as the War Office that all controversy on this subject should cease." Mr. Macpherson's callous answers to earlier questions on this subject had indeed brought a storm about his ears which he seems hardly to have understood. The deep indignation expressed by the Council of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies is only one among many expressions of opinion which have come from political, religious, and social organisations all over the country. Among the bodies that have protested against Mr. Macpherson's attitude are (besides the N.U.W.S.S.) the Women's Liberal Federation, the Executive of the Labour Party, the Upper House of Convocation, the United Free Churches of Scotland, the British Women's Temperance Association, with its branches throughout the country, the Scottish Christian Union (B.W.T.A.), the Church League for Women's Suffrage, the Catholic Women's League, the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, the Catholic Social Guild, the United Army and Navy Board of the Four Denominations, the Free Church Council, the Union of Jewish Women, and the Irish Women's Suffrage Societies. But there are many more.

We sincerely trust that there is no truth in the rumour published by *The Daily News* that Mr. Macpherson is being thought of as a successor to Mr. Duke in Ireland. Mr. Macpherson would not, we think, find himself at home in that country. But it is possible that he may not find himself very happy in his own native land either. There are women voters in Scotland as well as in England and Ireland, and they will not easily forget what his attitude has been. We are glad that he has been forced to retire from it, and we are grateful to the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, and to the Dean of Lincoln, for their magnificent work in the matter. But would they have succeeded so quickly if women had not been enfranchised? Josephine Butler took seventeen years to secure the repeal of the C.D. Acts. She well knew that things would have been different if women had had votes. Now they are different!

## Women as Solicitors.

The Bill admitting women to qualify as solicitors has passed its Third Reading in the House of Lords by forty-seven votes to nineteen, a majority of twenty-eight. The Third Reading was moved by Lord Buckmaster. The Earl of Halsbury made a vigorous attack on the Bill on the ground that women could not recognise two sides to a question. This objection may seem somewhat curious as coming from the noble Earl, whose own views are characterised rather by their firmness and force than by their width and tolerance. He was, however, supported by the present Lord Chancellor, and Lord Stuart of Wortley tried to secure that the measure should only come into operation twelve months after the end of the war. This amendment was, however, rejected, and the Bill passed. It will now have to be introduced into the House of Commons, and we greatly hope that the Government will find time for its proper discussion, and that it will speedily be passed into law.

## Common Cause Fund.

We believe that all who heard Miss Royden's speech about The Common Cause at the Council, will wish to help the paper now.

We earnestly invite them to send contributions as soon as possible, and to address them to the Editor, The Common Cause, 62, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.

The development fund is, of course, entirely distinct from the Hut Fund, and we hope our kind friends will make it clear to which object they desire their gifts to be devoted.

## MRS. WOLSTENHOLME ELMY.

The funeral of Mrs. Wolstenholme Elmy took place on Saturday, March 16th, at the Manchester Crematorium. Handel's "He shall feed His flock" was played as we assembled in the chapel. Dr. Vipont Brown explained that the service would be held after the manner of the Society of Friends, as it was felt by those who had known her best to be most in accordance with Mrs. Elmy's wishes, although she herself was not a member. A silence followed, after which the coffin, with its wreaths, slowly disappeared from view while "Peace, perfect peace" was played. Miss Margaret Ashton, in a few simple words, expressed a feeling of thankfulness for the privilege of having known and worked with Mrs. Elmy. The spirit of the service was well expressed by Masefield's poem "By the Bier-side," which was read at the close by Dr. Vipont Brown :—

"This is a sacred city built of marvellous earth,
Life was lived nobly here to give such beauty birth.
Beauty was in this brain, and in this eager hand,
Death is so blind and dumb; Death does not understand.
Death drifts the brain with dust and soils the young limb's glory,
Death makes justice a dream, and strength a traveller's story.
Death drives the lonely soul to wander under the sky,
Death opens unknown doors. It is most grand to die!"

Among those present were Miss Margaret Ashton, Mr. G. G. Armstrong, representing the Executive of the N.U.W.S.S.; Mrs. Dickinson, representing the Women's Trades and Labour Council; Mrs. W. Hartas Jackson, for the Manchester Suffrage Society; Mrs. G. G. Armstrong, Mrs. Tomlinson, Miss Eckhard, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Annot Robinson, and other members of the Women's International League. The wreath sent from the Council was tied with the N.U.W.S.S. colours.

## CANON SCOTT HOLLAND.

Canon Scott Holland, who died on Sunday, March 17th, was largely instrumental in building up the Church League for Women's Suffrage. He was a most ardent Suffragist, and his influence for the cause in the Church was immense.

## CONGRATULATIONS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

The following letter has been received by Mrs. Fawcett from the Women's Enfranchisement Association of the Union of South Africa :—

DEAR MRS. FAWCETT,—The members of this Association wish to join with their President, Lady Steel, and the Executive Council, in forwarding to the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, through you, their hearty congratulations upon the attainment by six million women of the Parliamentary and Local Government franchise. They wish to record their deep appreciation of the steadfastness of the British women in their fight for freedom, and trust that the efforts of South African women towards the goal which seems still far off, may be conspicuous for the same spirit of dignity and restraint as has characterised the National Union.

They wish also to send you their great gratitude for your personal share in the attainment of this triumph, and for the inspiration afforded to them by the gifts of leadership and the spirit of service which have been offered so wholeheartedly by you and others to the cause of women and children.

Would it be possible for the National Union to appeal to the Government of South Africa to place a measure of Women's Suffrage upon the Statute-book of the Union without delay, and so gain a lasting honour by their faithful adherence to the progressive and constructive principles of true democracy?

## "THE COMMON CAUSE" £2,000 FUND.

Will those who complain of the shortcomings of our paper help to improve it? And will those who have no complaint send us a token of their appreciation?

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# The Council and the Future of the N.U.W.S.S.

Perhaps there were few things more significant in the National Union Council meeting than the very large majority of votes by which it was decided to retain the old name of the Union without addition or alteration. It was plain from the very beginning that the members present did not for a moment forget that enfranchisement—even Parliamentary enfranchisement—was only partly won, that they were determined to go on to secure it in its completeness, and that they wished the National Union to retain its old character.

The first object of the Union is still "to obtain the Parliamentary franchise for women on the same terms as it is, or may be, granted to men"; but to this is added the endeavour to secure a real equality of liberties, opportunities, and status between men and women. How far we still are from such an equality will be recognised by anyone who studies the programme of reforms, for which the Council afterwards decided to work. While the position of women in industry is as insecure as it is at present; while there is no equal pay for equal work; while the special work of women as mothers is not paid for at all, and is hampered and starved in every possible way; while the conditions of marriage are what they are; while a woman is sometimes treated by law as not a parent of her own children, and sometimes as not a native of her own country; while she can have no women lawyers to defend her before the Courts, and no women M.P.s to represent her in Parliament; while a number of women are condemned to the most horrible kind of slavery by the double moral standard; while all these things still happen, real equality is a vision of the future. Towards this vision the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies now looks with clear eyes. It demands that the equal humanity of men and women should be recognised in thought, word, and deed. Equality does not, of course, mean identity, and none of those who strive for it desire to make women exactly like men; but it is not till the artificial barriers are broken down that we shall know what the differences between men and women really are. One thing Suffragists do know, and that is that both men and women are equally human; and it is their task to make the whole world understand this. We can hardly doubt that many years of hard toil lie before the N.U.W.S.S., but it will go forward with confidence and strength.

Meanwhile, it does not forget its debt to the new women voters. For years the N.U.W.S.S. has upheld the supreme value of the vote; it is natural that it should now decide to take the lead in forming non-party Women Citizens' Associations all over the country. In this work it will strive to co-operate with the other women's organisations that have this matter at heart; but its large number of societies will probably enable the N.U. to take action in many places where these other organisations have at present no branches. The Citizen Associations when formed will, of course, be autonomous, and will not be committed to the programme of the N.U.W.S.S. any more than they are committed to the programme of any political party. Their future will be in their own hands.

One of the greatest—if not the greatest—of the practical problems which this country, and, indeed, all civilised countries, will have to face after the war is the position of women in industry. The very interesting reports of the demand for equal pay for equal work in different European countries, published in *Jus Suffragii*,* seem to indicate that this great question of the economic position of women is to be the next crucial struggle of the women's movement after Parliamentary enfranchisement. The Council showed its consciousness of this by its plans for conferences in industrial towns, and for a special Council meeting on the subject.

Three crowded days of hard work left the Union with a great and inspiring programme of work, and a renewed belief among those present that they must not "cease from mental fight," since it is plain that their labours are needed to help "to build Jerusalem in England's green and pleasant land."

* See *Jus Suffragii*, The International Women's Suffrage News, March, 1918.

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# Some New Occupations for Women.

## XIII.—Architecture as a Profession for Women.

Architecture as a profession for women is still in the pioneer stage. At the outset it will be well to explain that for that reason it is a profession suitable only for those few women who have a natural talent for architecture, the necessary grit to overcome all obstacles, the tenacity of purpose to undergo many years of serious and arduous specialised training, and sufficient private resources to render them independent of it as a means of livelihood. The time will come, undoubtedly, when the fourth of these reservations may be withdrawn; that is to say, when a sufficiently large number of capable women architects have firmly established a position for themselves and their followers in the profession. The present position of women in the architectural profession is very much the same as that which obtained for women in the medical profession about forty years ago. The time is not yet, but it will surely come, when women architects will be accepted as much a matter of course as are women doctors to-day.

Until within the last few years there were few facilities for women to obtain the necessary training, and very many obstacles were placed in the way of their gaining the essential knowledge and experience. Let me make the position perfectly clear. For a long while it has been a comparatively easy matter for women to study architecture as a fine art, and to dabble in academical architectural design; but a very difficult matter for them to obtain that instruction in the science and art of architecture which is requisite for the everyday practice of architecture as a profession.

Far be it from my wish to encourage women in general to enter the profession. In fact, I want particularly to discourage all those who are merely fascinated by the novelty of the work for women. But I do want to help and guide all serious-minded and suitable girls and women to the best of my ability, so that they may get the best training obtainable, and know something of what is before them in the responsible practice of architecture.

First and foremost of the qualifications necessary for the would-be woman architect, I place a natural love and taste for architecture. A natural taste and ability for drawing is not alone a sufficiently good motive for becoming an architect. Good draughtsmanship is an essential qualification, but by no means the most important. Its value must not be overrated. It is an infinitely easier and a much more ordinary gift than the arts of planning and design. There are more fine drawings marred by poor and weak design than there are fine designs spoiled by poor draughtsmanship. Women architects should always pay most attention to excellence of plan and appropriate and beautiful simplicity of design. Another important qualification is the possession of a first-rate general education up to the standard of the London B.A. or B.Sc. degrees, or their equivalent, as a necessary preliminary to specialised study. Anyone who finds it difficult to work to this standard would be well-advised to forego the idea of an architectural career.

There are two usual methods of training. The first of these is attendance at one of the recognised schools of architecture, for the regular three-years' course leading to the B.A. degree, with Honours in Architecture. The second is to serve articles with an architect, usually for a term of three years. In my opinion, neither of these methods provides in itself a sufficiently complete training. A combination of the two systems, taken in sequence, is to be preferred; that is, the theoretical side to be taken in the school, and followed by two or three years' practical experience to be gained as an improver in an architect's office. Hitherto, women have not met with a ready welcome even in those architectural schools which have admitted them. In several directions the facilities for study have been increased for women by war conditions; but when it is remembered that architecture is practically a dormant art during the great European War, it will readily be seen that the greater opportunities now offered to women lack the value that they would have in times of peace. Shortage of men students has resulted in a desire for women students. The chief value of training in a school of architecture is to obtain a regular and systematic course of instruction under able professors and teachers, and to have the benefit of comparing one's work with that of one's fellow-students. Now, since the students are so few, it will be apparent that the advantages accruing from a comparison of work are practically nil. And, on the other hand, there is but little practical experience of any value to be gained in an architect's office at the present time, whilst building operations are so much in abeyance owing to the war. Architecture is a creative art, and a science too. Consequently, the subjects for study are many and various, far too numerous to mention here; they range from design and draughtsmanship to drainage and building by-laws.

At times I have been severely criticised for my repeated advocacy of a thorough all-round training for women in architecture. These critics tell me that it is sufficient for women to know how to build houses, and that it is a waste of time and energy for them to do anything beyond this. To these people I would reply that one cannot be an able and highly-qualified specialist before one has the practical working knowledge of architecture in general. In the natural order of things most women will specialise in domestic architecture, but the woman architect will be the more efficient in that branch for having undergone a general training in all that pertains to her art.

I am asked sometimes whether there is not a good opening for women tracers in the architectural profession. I wish to say, most emphatically, that there is no such opening; nor is there ever likely to be. In modern offices all plans are copied by photographic processes, and not by hand-tracing.

There is plenty of domestic architectural work in peace-time which is eminently suitable for properly qualified women to undertake, and to carry through with success, and with benefit to themselves, and to the world at large. Their genius will generally be found to lie in this direction. For this reason it behoves the would-be woman architect to take every opportunity of gaining practical experience of the working of a house, preferably in her own home; and ever to be learning how others live in different circumstances. For instance, it is useless to build cottages for industrial workers without having an intimate knowledge of the workers' special needs and modes of life. These vary enormously in different parts of the country, according to local custom and tradition, and to the trades or occupations of the people. The lady's cottage and the labourer's cottage are not interchangeable, if the needs of each are exactly satisfied. It is only by combining this practical knowledge—peculiarly her own—with the art and science of building, that the woman architect can fairly lay claim to an unchallengeable position as a specialist, in the realms of domestic architectural planning and design.

The power of rapid and accurate observation is of inestimable value to the architect, and should be fully cultivated; and the precious art of rapid sketching from memory should be practised constantly. All women architects, and students, should take special note of all labour-saving devices and appliances, and should criticise their value from actual observation of their use.

The training must extend over a period of between five and seven years at least, and the cost of it is considerable. The fees for tuition at the university schools of architecture amount to about 120 guineas, as a rule, for a period of three years. In addition to that, there is the necessary expenditure on instruments, books, and drawing materials—all expensive items—examination fees, sketching holidays, and foreign travel, and so on. The premiums charged for three years' articles are frequently from 300 to 500 guineas, according to the office selected. Smaller premiums are accepted from pupils who have taken a university course of training previous to entering an office. The cost of living, if away from home, is a very serious consideration, on account of the necessarily long period of training. And, for private practice, some capital is required to cover the first period until one's position is assured.

Annie Hall.

The above article closes our first series of new occupations for women. Every day, however, there are fresh openings, and we hope later on to publish a second series. The present series have appeared as follows:—"Draughtsmanship" (Sept. 14, p. 262), "Dental Mechanics" (Sept. 21, p. 274), "Industrial Chemistry" (Sept. 28, p. 287), "Analytical Chemistry" (Oct. 5, p. 300), "Optical Lens Making" (Oct. 26, p. 337), "Advertising" (Nov. 2, p. 350), "Opticians" (Nov. 9, p. 364), "Mechanical Work and Engineering" (Dec. 7, p. 425) "Acetylene Welding" (Dec. 14, p. 437), "House Property Management" (Dec. 21, p. 453), "Relieving Officers" (Jan. 4, p. 480), "Police Service" (Jan. 11, p. 493), "Bacteriology" (Feb. 15, p. 565).

Those who wish for further information about training for women in these, and other professions, should apply to Women's Service (London Society for Women's Suffrage), 58, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

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# The Change in Women's Position through the War.

By Miss B. L. Hutchins.

The war has given an extraordinary impetus to the Women's movement. Old-fashioned scruples as to whether certain kinds of work were, or were not, "womanly," have been silenced by the pressure of national need. In numberless occupations women have taken the places left vacant by men, and in the production of war material they have proved themselves capable of work, both of a heavier and more skilled nature than had usually been allotted to them before.

Among girls belonging to the upper and professional classes the change of outlook has been even greater than among industrial women. Numbers of girls, bred in ease and luxury, have placed themselves at the service of their country, some as nurses, some as munition-makers or aeroplane-makers, &c., some in Government offices, others as chauffeurs, typists, or in the catering service behind the British lines in France and Flanders, and in numberless other ways. What was still a subject of discussion, and in many families of extreme disapproval, has become accepted, permitted, and even admired. There is, for numbers of young women, no longer any question about it. The work needs to be done. The young men are lying dead or disabled; the girls must act. There is no sheltered life for them; they are left on their own resources. In the belligerent countries there are already armies of single or widowed women who have no protector but themselves. The old-fashioned ideal that not so long ago prevailed in England in all classes reaching a certain degree of comfort, was that women were to be entirely supported by the male members of their family—that is to say, in youth by the wealth or work of the father, in womanhood by that of the husband, and, failing husband or father, by the nearest male relative. Economic independence could only come to women incidentally, as it were, by inheritance. Earning one's own living was viewed with disapproval, and condoned only when required by sheer necessity.

In the days before the industrial revolution, this relegation of women to home life by no means implied that they were parasites, or that they led an idle or uninteresting life. Textile industries were largely carried on in the home, and so were baking, brewing, the compounding of medicaments and perfumes, and many other offices. These varied tasks gave an opening for many-sided skill on the part of mistresses of families and their daughters. In later times, however, the range of occupations carried on in well-to-do homes has, of necessity, been considerably restricted, and resolved itself chiefly into supervision—sometimes a fairly arduous task, sometimes merely perfunctory. But perhaps Veblen was not too severe, before the war, in asserting that "much of the services classed as home cares in modern everyday life, and many of the 'utilities' required for a comfortable existence by civilised man, are of a ceremonial character."

In spite of these and other weak points in the old *régime* of the sheltered life, it should not be forgotten that the dependence of women on the family contains the germ of an important principle. In theory, at least, it sets free a certain number of women for work that does not pay, for the care of home and children, the training of character, the development of social traditions and of a standard of life. It is almost a necessity that some persons in a community should be relieved from the "higgling of the market," and be able to turn their attention towards values in use, as distinguished from values in exchange, and the importance of this condition for the expectant mother is so evident as scarcely to need emphasis.

This is the good side of the old-fashioned ideal for women; what are its weak points? Two at once strike the attentive observer: the first is the defenceless state of the woman with whom things do not go well, who, by a stroke of ill-fortune, is left without money, and has no husband or father or family to fall back on. The case of a woman who has been brought up to the sheltered life (a most ironical phrase in many cases) is infinitely worse in time of trouble than is that of the girl who has been trained to work for her living. The lack of earning capacity is bad enough, but perhaps even a greater handicap lies in the habits of mind engendered, the difficulty of understanding the ways of a rough-and-tumble world in which money is made or earned, not given, the lack of experience in the facts of life, the difficulty of acting decisively and effectively when the acquired habit is to have all decisions made and trouble taken by someone else. As Mr. Howells writes of one of the most charming of his heroines: "She was, as the sum of it, mainly and entirely a lady, the most charming thing in the world, and as regards anything but a lady's destiny, the most helpless" ("A Woman's Reason"). If financial stress occurs, the old-fashioned position and education of woman are the heaviest of drawbacks.

Another obvious and perhaps still more cogent objection to the ideal of complete dependence is that education was kept down and depressed for generations by the notion that helplessness and ignorance were attractive in women. Girls were brought up on wholly insincere ideals. Taught by rota that it was unmaidenly to look out for marriage, but by facts that it was the only chance in life for them (and this in a class where women largely outnumber men, and cannot possibly all marry), it was not surprising that those with any spirit began to stir against such a position and laid the blame, whether justly or unjustly, on "man-made laws." Also the isolation of family life often resulted in a narrow class-selfishness which had the effect of rendering women, otherwise excellent, incapable of realising themselves as members of a community or of apprehending the higher ideals of citizenship.

On the other hand, the individualist women's movement of the nineteenth century had the weakness of being one-sided. It tended to lay too much stress on equality of opportunity, and on assimilating the position of women to that of men, and it failed for at least a generation to appreciate the need for State protection of the woman in industry. Several of the leaders were a little hard, a little narrow; some repelled by their too aggressive independence, or by a rather comical hostility to men. When all is said, however, that can be said on this head, the step forward taken by the pioneer women of the period 1870 was of inestimable value. They set themselves against the idea that women must be, or pretend to be, grown-up children all their lives, have everything given them, and be utterly dependent on other people. In the light of their honesty, their fearlessness, their self-respect, how poor appear the little acts of "getting round" people practised by the so-called womanly woman who cannot work for what she wants, and knows no other way of getting it than by exploiting her personal attractions.

A few months before the outbreak of war in 1914, a little book was published which attempted to analyse the difficulties of the women's position and the unreconciled discord between the relation of the woman to the family, and her need of individual self-reliance and self-support. It must be owned that that little book ("Conflicting Ideals," T. Murby & Co.) seems now to have scarcely more than a historical interest. The war has come, and no one troubles any longer whether it is womanly to be a 'bus-conductress, or, clad in trousers, to paint a house or clean windows. In the face of national need, ideas of conventional decorum have been torn up by the roots and scattered to the winds. The public which so objected to women asking for better posts and more lucrative work wherewith to earn their own living, has nothing to say against them doing even the most unaccustomed and "unwomanly" work when its own convenience is in question. This, of course, is merely the traditional selfishness towards the working woman: but it would be unfair not to note that, on the whole, the war has evolved more consideration for women's interests. It is true that many women, thousands of them, I fear, are still grievously underpaid; it is undeniably true that many are exposed to unnecessary industrial risks and dangers, and work long hours, although it has long been demonstrated to be better economy to work shorter hours. But, on the whole, the woman worker is a person more respectfully recognised, more thought of and considered, in war-time than she ever was before. The scarcity of labour has had its usual effect of compelling the employers to give more attention to conditions of employment, and never before, probably, has there been so much study and investigation of the woman-worker's hours, meals, and hygienic conditions, or so much done to mitigate the evils of high pressure and fatigue.

More significant still is the recognition, so tardily won, and by such unexpected means, that women do, indeed, play an important part in the economy of the national life. In the modern industrial State, war has itself become a vast industrial undertaking, a huge enterprise, which takes a large share of the produce of nearly all industries, and in which industrial workers are quite as necessary as soldiers. This new fact, combined with the withdrawal of vast numbers of male workers to the field of battle, has caused a substitution of female for male labour on a scale unknown before, an introduction of women to tasks and processes more difficult and responsible than those previously undertaken by them, and has, directly or indirectly, induced a widespread appeal to women to come forward and take their share. After such an appeal,

and such a response, it is vain to suppose that women can be driven back, either to the aimless futility of the Victorian well-to-do home, or, in other classes, to the life-long monopoly of subordinate tasks and drudgery, patient or impatient, that has hitherto been the woman's portion. Six million women have now been placed upon the voters' register. This is a recognition, if a tardy one, of the place of women in the State. But it is not enough. Women must demand and use an increasing share in the control of industrial conditions, housing, and public health; they must have representation in the higher ranks of the Civil Service, so that where, as now, in many Government offices a vast number of subordinate secretaries and clerks are employed, there should be a highly-placed woman official over them. They must also demand with steady persistence a better and more prolonged education, so as to enable them to think out their own needs and their relation to the national life; and they must organise themselves politically and industrially, so as to be able to make these demands effective. An important part of the task lies in giving women a permanent interest in their work and organisation, so that work should mean more than merely the opportunity to earn a little money before marriage.

There is no reason why a woman's interest in industry should cease because for family reasons she leaves work herself. We may hope that in the future societies like the Women's Labour League, the Women's Co-operative Guild, and the Consumers' Leagues soon to be in existence, will achieve the task of linking up the varying phases of the working woman's life, and will replace the narrow individualism which has too often been the characteristic of the woman at home by association for common ends and social endeavour.

## Reviews.

A Diary Without Dates. By Enid Bagnold. (Heinemann. 2s. 6d.)

This short book is, primarily, the record of an attempt on the part of a sensitive, clear-sighted hospital V.A.D. girl not to become dulled, blind or callous. It is marred by sentimentality (several passages such as those concerning the moon and "the lifted blind" struck us as a trifle forced), but there are moments of sincerity, of insight, and, best of all, of accurate expression, that make the book worth reading. As has been suggested above, the writer is at her best in her matter-of-fact moods: we shall not soon forget the touching futile figure of the Dairyman; nor the angry surprise of the nurse who had ear-ache; nor the following passage:—

"Pity is exhaustible. What a terrible discovery. If one ceases for one instant to pity Mr. Wicks he becomes an awful bore . . . The men are kind to him and say 'Old man,' but Mr. Gray, who lies in the next bed to him, is drained of everything except resignation. I heard him say, yesterday, 'You told me that before' . . ."

There, in two sentences, we have a terrible vivid insight into the feelings of Mr. Gray.

### RECENT POETRY.

Dunch. By Susan Miles. (Blackwell. 2s. 6d.)
Memories of Childhood. By John Freeman. (The Morland Press. 2s. net.)

I seem to remember reading one of Mrs. Miles' poems in *The New Statesman*, and deriving some entertainment therefrom. Whether it was called "Dunch" or "A Reaction," it was worth re-reading. No one with a sense of humour or a home in a rural, or even a suburban, district, should fail to buy "Dunch," or he will miss the delight of recognising not only of himself but several hated friends and intimate enemies, and of making the acquaintance of Minnie Rolls, C.C.H.F., and the curate's aunt who

> ". . . . imbibed at nine o'clock each night,
> Cocoa and parochial horrors
> Thick and well-stirred."

There are in Mrs. Miles' book evidences of unusual observation, and of a profound taste for life, even for what is sordid and tedious in life—a kind of protesting, horrified, amused toleration for the foibles and foolishness of others, shame of her own; and also immediate recognition of anything admirable in the most unpromising people. But of poetry—that "alliance of shadow and adamant"—there is very little. Mrs. Miles' verse is not free; it is not usually verse at all. It lacks the first essential of verse—rhythm. There is one poem, however, in which the writer has accepted the bonds of rhyme and rhythm without sacrificing her passionate feeling for truth or her irony. It has a last line very characteristic of her less earthly mood, a phrase which reminds one inevitably of Moody and Sankey, and is therefore to be regretted, but which is typical of her almost naive courage in printing and publishing what most people keep private or display only once a week. "A Sidesman's Life" is quoted in full:—

> "A deathless bubble from the fresh lips blown,
> A cherubim at play about God's throne
> Seemed her virginity. She dreamed alone
> Dreams round and sparkling as some sea-washed stone.
> Then an oaf saw and lusted at the sight,
> They smashed the thing upon their wedding night.
> She fled at dawn; he caught her in her flight.
> She ate a bloater off his fork, and won
> A victory over hate of what he'd done.
> She keeps a villa now at Surbiton,
> And has three daughters and a little son.
> She does not know the angels weep to see
> Within her pince-nez'd eyes a parody
> Of what the dear Lord meant her soul to be.

In spite of such discouragement as the reader may find in a rather dazzling cover; in print that is so much too large for the page that in five out of eleven poems the lines have to be divided; and in the succession of one poem straight on the heels of its predecessor—in spite of such discouragements, Mr. Freeman's poems must be read. The faults mentioned would be less irritating had the book not got an air of self-satisfaction; one feels sure that the publisher believes its get-up to be fully worthy of the contents. But no poems should be printed in such large type, however clear and excellent; it produces a sensation of not being able to see the wood for the trees.

These poems must be read. Although less profound and less haunting than those in "Stone Trees," the impression they leave on the mind is one of sweet strangeness, the intimate sweetness, the familiar strangeness of one's happiest memories. Perhaps the best as a whole is "The Chair," which conveys precisely the feeling one had when ill as a child. The following is from "Streets":—

> "Early and late they were my woods and meadows,
> The rain upon their dust my summer smell;
> Their scant herb and brown sparrows and harsh shadows
> Were all my spring—was there another spring? . . .

"My summer smell"—how that line suggests the urban Augusts of one's childhood!

It is remarkable that people play so small a part in Mr. Freeman's memories. "Of human faces I remember none" he says—not even, one wonders, the face of Florence, whose gold hair finds a place in his other volume as well as this? And is Frank only remembered as the owner of a kite? Perhaps this lack of the human element is partly what gives the reader the impression of loneliness; not a sad or morbid impression, for there were many things to fill the child's solitude—a timber pile, whereon men climbed, towpath-horses, "creeping-jenny, sunflower, marigold, snapdragon," and a swing. And though the poet affirms that he was starved of the things he loves, still, he did not know that he was starved; and the journey backward through time is for him untinged with bitterness:—

> "O, my feet have worn a track
> Deep and old in going back.
> Thought released turns to its home
> As bees through tangling thickets come. . . .
> O, well my thought has trodden a way
> From this dried day to that long day."

E. B. C. J.

## Correspondence.

Madam,—May I ask for space for a letter in explanation as to my withdrawal of consent for nomination to the N.U. Executive, as several people have asked for my reasons? I am accompanying my husband to Cape Town in order to take up, at short notice, a post in Cape Town University, and am therefore with much regret obliged at once to give up all work in this country.

M. G. Thoday.

### WHAT WILL THE WOMEN DO?

Madam,—The women voters will be assiduously courted by the various political parties, and The Common Cause is doing a piece of valuable work in educating women to meet their great responsibilities. Women have three votes out of every eight, so that they hold the balance, and in their hands rests very largely the future welfare of the country. Is poverty to be abolished? Are we to have a good, well-built house for every family? Is motherhood to be reckoned as one of the highest services to the state and to be suitably remunerated? How may women obtain equal pay for equal work and cease to blackleg the men? (This is very ably discussed in your last issue.) Shall we have thorough unified ministry and department of health, with a national medical service securing the best skill for all, irrespective of the depth of one's purse? Will women insist on one standard of sex morality binding equally on men and women? Is alcohol to come into the possession and under the control of the State so that its power for harm may be killed? Are the children to get the child's birthright—*i.e.*, good food, clothes, and home life, and the best education they are capable of assimilating? Last, but not least, are women going to repair the criminal blunders of men of all countries and help to establish such honest and open international relationships as to make wars and wholesale murder a thing of the past? These are some of the aims, I am sure, of the active women whose strenuous efforts have had a large measure of success. Women will not, I trust, copy the men in supporting "interests" against the community—they will not be misled by wily politicians who speak fair and promise much but who support all the old evils which burden and crush humanity. Women come to this business of politics with clean hands, with noble aspirations. As an old supporter of the woman's cause, and belonging to the Independent Labour Party whose work for women has been noble and disinterested, I venture to urge the claims of the Independent Labour Party because it stands for all the things above mentioned, and in all things it embodies the ideals for which the Suffragists really want. Many women have served a valuable apprenticeship in their strenuous fight against prejudice and ignorance. They cannot now retire and leave the great problems of the future in men's hands. Their victory brings greater responsibilities. They must champion the over-worked, poverty-striken mother, the neglected child. They must fight the slum-lord and the sweater—greed, avarice, selfishness in all its forms. Nowhere can they do this more effectively than in the ranks of the Independent Labour Party, hence I invite them to join their brothers and sisters in the ranks of the only political party which has always been loyal to woman's cause—the party of Keir Hardie, than whom the women of this country and the world never had a better friend.

Hy. Brocklehurst,
National Organiser, I.L.P.

# Reports.

## ANNUAL COUNCIL MEETING.

Chelsea Town Hall, March 12th, 13th, and 14th, 1918.

Messages of congratulation were received by Mrs. Fawcett and the Council from the women of Spain and the Women of Japan, from the Swedish National Women's Suffrage Association, and from distinguished Suffragists all over the world.

On rising to make her Presidential address, Mrs. Fawcett received a great ovation from the Council. In speaking, Mrs. Fawcett laid stress upon the change in atmosphere already created by the passing of the Representation of the People Bill. The last two years, she said, had been wonderful years. At the 1916 Council meeting some of her friends thought her too sanguine in her estimate of the effects of the industrial emancipation of women; but war had brought freedom to women. She quoted numerous expressions of change of view by well-known Anti-Suffragists. One had said that the women were wonderful in their adaptability, unselfishness, freshness of mind, organising skill. It had been said that the granting of the Suffrage to women would make no difference. Already we have begun to reap the benefit. It was enormously encouraging and exhilarating to us to feel the power of the vote behind us. She did not want anyone to pity her. Her fifty years of work had been joyful years. One heard much about the ignorance of the woman voter. She did not believe in that ignorance. Many of the women enfranchised were mothers of families and housewives, and the special knowledge gained by them would be brought to bear as voters.

Mrs. Fawcett then moved the following resolution, which was carried with acclamation :—

"That this Council records its profound satisfaction on the passage into law of the Representation of the People Bill, and its confident belief that the enfranchisement of women will contribute to the true and permanent welfare of the country."

The most important of the other resolutions passed were the following :—

### General.

"That this Council of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies offer their affectionate congratulations to Mrs. Fawcett on the success which has crowned her fifty years of work for the women's cause. They record their profound gratitude for the statesmanship which has led the Union to victory with a reputation of wisdom, of constancy, and of high honour, which reflects the character of their leader. They look to her with confidence for guidance in the future."

"That this Council records its gratitude to the Honorary Parliamentary Secretary, Mrs. Oliver Strachey, for the ability and untiring vigilance with which she has watched over the Reform Bill in all its stages, and helped to pilot it safely into harbour."

"That, on the occasion of the passing of the Representation of the People Bill into law, this Council of the N.U.W.S.S. desires to send a message of hearty thanks to the Labour Party for their steady and consistent support of the Cause of Women's Suffrage in times past, and assures them of the firm intention of the N.U.W.S.S. to continue to work for the further enfranchisement of women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men."

"That this Council desires to record its thanks to the many true Suffragists in the Government and in both Houses of Parliament, through whose help the Parliamentary victory has been won."

"That this Council, in celebrating the enfranchisement of some six million women, recalls the historic aim of the Union to secure the franchise for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. It pledges itself in its work for the equality of women with men to keep specially in mind the unenfranchised women wage-earners, whose economic interests will be so vitally affected by the reconstruction in which they will not have the same political share as the employers and the male wage-earners; and it resolves not to relax its efforts till a full and final victory is attained."

### Objects of the Union.

"That the objects of the Union be to secure the Parliamentary franchise for women on the same terms as it is, or may be, granted to men, and all such other reforms, economic legislation and social, as are necessary to secure a real equality of liberties, status and opportunities between men and women; and to assist women to realise their responsibility as voters."

### Women Citizens' Association.

"That the N.U.W.S.S. adopt as part of its work the following scheme for initiating Women Citizens' Associations :—

"That it shall be part of the future work of the N.U.W.S.S. to assist women to make effective use of their voting rights."

"That as one method of carrying out the object of the N.U.W.S.S., Societies be urged to work for the formation of Women Citizens' Associations on a broad and democratic basis, and on non-party lines, and that, wherever possible, they should co-operate for this purpose with other women's organisations in the same area."

"That the object of the Women Citizens' Association shall be :—

(*a*) To foster the sense of citizenship in women.

(*b*) To encourage self-education, in political, civic, and economic questions.

(*c*) To secure an adequate representation of the interests and experience of women in the affairs of the community, including the promotion of the election of women on to local governing bodies, hospital boards, and all other bodies where their assistance would be beneficial."

"That the Associations, when formed on these lines, shall be autonomous, and free to take such action as they may decide, but shall be asked to allow adequate representation on the Committees to the Society of the N.U.W.S.S., as well as to other societies which have taken part in their formation."

"That the Executive Committee shall be free to decide the method by which the scheme can be most efficiently carried out, provided that an Honorary Secretary be appointed who shall be responsible for circulating information on specific legislation affecting women's interests."

"That where a locality desires to form Citizens' Associations including both sexes, the N.U.W.S.S. may assist in the formation of such Associations, provided that they are able to secure that the objects of the Women Citizens' Association as set out in the preceding scheme shall be in substance included in the scope of the mixed bodies; possibly by arranging for the formation of a women's group or sub-committee within the mixed body."

"That Societies of the N.U.W.S.S. be free to choose whether they Association or Citizens' Association on lines varying substantially from those herein set out, the question as to whether the N.U.W.S.S. shall take part in the formation thereof shall be referred to the N.U.W.S.S. Executive."

"That Societies of the N.U.W.S.S. be free to choose whether they will work under this scheme or under the scheme promoted by the Joint Committee on Citizenship elected by Women's Organisations doing this work."

### Administrative Work.

"This Council recommends that societies of the Union should set up women's bureaux where possible throughout the country, by means of which the societies, acting in co-operation with existing women's societies and Women Citizens' Associations, should collect and distribute information on subjects of interest to women voters; should watch in every locality the economic conditions as they affect women, the practical working of the laws, and the administration of justice; and by help and advice should assist individual women to secure the full enjoyment of their rights, opportunities, and liberties."

### Title of the Union.

That the title be the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

### PROGRAMME OF THE N.U.W.S.S.

#### Industrial Position of Women.

"That a Special Council Meeting be held at a time to be decided by the Executive Committee to consider the position of women in industry, with a view to deciding what reforms, if any, affecting that position shall be placed on the programme.

"Further, that the Executive Committee be instructed to arrange a Conference with other Societies interested in the industrial welfare of women, to precede the Council Meeting.

"That such a Conference be held in an industrial centre.

"That it be a recommendation that such a Council be held in an industrial centre."

#### Equal Guardianship of Children.

"That this Council condemns the existing law which recognises the father as the sole parent of children born in wedlock and urges the promotion of a Bill to provide that parents shall be equal joint guardians of their children, each with a power to name a guardian to act jointly with the survivor. It declares that such a Bill should safeguard the guardianship rights of both parents, independent of their relative economic position."

"That this Council condemns the existing law which recognises the mother as the sole guardian of children born out of wedlock. It recommends Societies to consider the matter immediately with a view to bringing forward schemes at the next Council Meeting as to the best means of putting the position of unmarried mothers and illegitimate children on a more satisfactory footing. It further directs the Executive Committee to consider schemes put forward by other societies and to bring up recommendations to the next Council Meeting."

#### Rights of Married Women.

"That the machinery for obtaining and enforcing maintenance orders from neglectful, cruel or dissolute husbands be simplified and made more effective, and that it be made possible to make such orders a charge upon wages when the man neglects to pay. That the Executive Committee be empowered to promote legislation for this purpose."

#### Women's Rights as Guardians under Mothers' Pensions.

"That this Council urges that any scheme for Mothers' Pensions should make provision that a mother in receipt of such pension should not have her rights as the guardian of her child limited, but should in her relations with her child be given the same responsibilities and be subject to the same laws and the same inspection as other parents."

#### Income Tax and Married Women's Property.

"That the N.U.W.S.S. shall seek to insure the inclusion in the proposed Income Tax Consolidation Bill of a provision giving effect to the Married Women's Property Acts by reckoning the income of a married woman as separate from that of her husband, and so abolishing the existing practice of penalising or supertaxing married persons by assessing their incomes together."

#### Married Women's Property Acts (Scotland).

"That the N.U.W.S.S. shall promote a Bill to bring the Married Women's Property Acts (Scotland) into line with the law of England by abolishing the present right of the husband to veto the freedom of action of his wife in dealing with her own capital."

### Nationality of Married Women.

"That the Council of the N.U.W.S.S. in Annual Meeting assembled, having noted that the Imperial War Conference, held in London in 1917, commended to the consideration of the respective Governments summoned to the Conference a draft Bill, proposing amendments to the nationality laws of the Empire, urges that any amendment to these laws should include the grant to women in those parts of the British Empire where such amendment is necessary, of the right to retain their British nationality on marriage with an alien, a right enjoyed by them under the laws of the United Kingdom until 1870.

"It calls upon the Imperial Government to introduce a measure to provide that a woman on marriage with an alien shall not be deprived of her nationality against her will, but that she shall be given the same choice of nationality as a man, including the right to naturalise independently of her husband; and further it urges the Government to instruct its delegates to the next Imperial Conference to vote in favour of recommending the adoption of similar laws throughout the Empire. Inasmuch as this is a question which must be dealt with internationally, the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies urges the British Government to instruct its representatives at the Conference of the Powers after the war to advocate that the nationality laws in all countries shall be made uniform on the lines of this resolution."

### Endowment of Maternity and Childhood.

"That this Council is of opinion that the endowment of maternity and childhood is a reform needing immediate consideration. Societies are asked to consider this reform and to report to the Executive Committee within the next six months so that schemes may be considered before the Council."

### Rights of Widows.

"That widows with dependent children or those incapacitated by age or infirmity from earning their own living, shall be entitled to State maintenance allowance for themselves and the children. That the administration of these allowances shall not be in the hands of Boards of Guardians or Parish Councils. The Executive Committee is empowered to promote legislation for this purpose."

### Women Members of Parliament.

"That this Council of the N.U.W.S.S. desires to see women as Members of Parliament and resolves to work towards that end."

### Legal Profession.

"That the N.U.W.S.S. shall promote Bills to enable women to qualify as solicitors and barristers, or take such other action as may be necessary to enable women to become barristers."

### Women Magistrates and Women on Juries.

"That in order that the country may benefit by the knowledge and experience of women in the administration of the law in the Courts, this Council urges the immediate appointment of a sufficient number of women Justices of the Peace throughout the country to make it possible for at least one woman to be on the Bench whenever Courts of such Justices are sitting.

"It further urges the abolition of the practice of exempting women from jury service except in the special cases on which a jury of matrons adjudicates, recommending that qualified women should be put upon the lists of jurors, and summoned to serve on juries in the ordinary course."

### Women Police.

"That women should be enabled to be sworn in as police with full powers of arrest, and that Watch Committees and other Police authorities be required to employ them.

"The Executive Committee is empowered to promote legislation for this purpose."

### Women Teachers.

"That this Council dissents strongly from Paragraph 11 of the Report of the Departmental Committee for enquiry into the principles which should determine the Construction of Scales of Salary for Teachers in Elementary Schools, which recommends that the salaries of women teachers should be on a lower scale than those of men for the sole reason that women's work can at present be actually obtained at a cheaper rate than men's. It holds it specially deplorable that this, the first Reconstruction Committee to deal specifically with women's wages, should have proved so blind to the recent advance in public opinion, and heartily congratulates the women teachers of London on the defeat in the London County Council of the first attempt to carry into effect these reactionary recommendations."

### Solicitation Laws and the Equal Moral Standard.

"Since it is desirable that the laws dealing with moral offences should be based on the equal moral standard, not only verbally, but in their working out, this Council resolves to work for the abolition of the whole law dealing with solicitation and 'common prostitutes,' including the custom of instituting prosecutions under sections which do not explicitly mention solicitation, but which are interpreted by the Courts as if they had special reference to solicitation (*e.g.*, the 'insulting words and behaviour' section).

"Inasmuch as these laws are often justified on the assumption that they are conducive to the maintenance of order in the streets, this Council declares that for the purpose of preserving order in the streets it is sufficient that obstruction by any person, or molestation of any person or persons by any person should be an offence; and that to prove a charge of molestation, police evidence alone should not be enough, but the evidence of the person molested should also be required."

"That this Council learns with indignation that the British Military Authorities have allowed the opening of tolerated brothels for the use of British troops in a number of French towns. It especially directs attention to the state of affairs at Cayeux-Sur-Mer, Somme, which has led to protests from townspeople there, and calls upon the Government and the Military Authorities to put all tolerated houses of debauchery out of bounds for British troops."

"That this Council protests against the attitude of the Bench and prosecuting Council in recent cases in which soldiers charged with killing or brutally assaulting their wives have been discharged or condemned to merely nominal punishment on the grounds of allegations of immoral conduct against their victims. It denounces the assumptions involved, that a married woman is a chattel without rights to the full protection of the law, and that violence and brutality of a husband towards his wife may be condoned on such grounds.

"This Council therefore welcomes the statement of Mr. Justice Darling that a meeting of the Judges of the King's Bench Division which discussed this subject had recognised the evil done and had declared the practice which had arisen a most maleficent one, and had agreed that each case must be judged on its merits."

### Women's Suffrage at the Peace Conference after the War.

"That this Council of the N.U.W.S.S., representing between 400 and 500 Societies spread all over Great Britain, respectfully urges the Government that when the time arrives for the Congress of the Powers after the war, the envoys from this country should be instructed to press for the recognition by the Congress of free representative institutions founded on liberty and equality, and with Governments responsible to the people in all countries not already possessing them, as giving the best prospects of establishing a lasting peace. This was done at the Congress of Vienna, on the initiative of the Chief British representative, was accepted by the Congress and embodied in the final Act; but was imperfect, in part at least, because it recognised at that time the desirability of free institutions for one sex only. The N.U.W.S.S. therefore now urges the Government not to allow this omission to recur at the Congress which must meet after this war, but to uphold the principle, universally accepted by the leaders of the Allied Nations, that Governments should be based on self-determination, or the consent of the governed; and therefore to urge that a lasting peace must rest on the freedom not only of men but of women."

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The following is a list of the N.U.W.S.S. officers and Executive Committee as elected by the Council:—

*President*—Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.
*Hon. Secretary*—Miss Margaret Jones.
*Hon. Parliamentary Secretary*—Mrs. Oliver Strachey.
*Hon. Treasurer*—Mrs. Alys Russell.

Miss Eleanor Rathbone.
Miss Macmillan.
Mrs. Auerbach.
Mr. Armstrong.
Lady Frances Balfour.
Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher.
Mrs. Corbett Ashby.
Mr. Oliver Strachey.
Miss Evelyn Atkinson.
Miss I. B. O'Malley.
Miss K. D. Courtney.
Mrs. Stocks.
Miss Clough.
Miss Eustace.
Miss Helen Fraser.
Miss Merrifield.
Mrs. Robie Uniacke.
Mrs. Ring.
Miss Rosamond Smith.
Miss Deneke.
Mrs. Bethune Baker.

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## QUEEN'S HALL MEETING.

March 13th, 1918.

The Celebration was organised by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, with the co-operation of the following Societies:—

Actresses' Franchise League, British Dominions Woman Suffrage Union, Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, Church League for Women's Suffrage, Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association, Free Church League for Women's Suffrage, Hastings and St. Leonards Women's Suffrage Propaganda League, Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation, Jewish League for Women's Suffrage, Marchers' Qui Vive Corps, Men's League for Women's Suffrage, National Council for Adult Suffrage, National Industrial and Professional Women's Suffrage Society, New Constitutional Society for Women's Suffrage, Scottish Churches' League for Women's Suffrage, Scottish University Women's Suffrage Union, United Suffragists, Women's Freedom League.

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## SOME IMPRESSIONS OF THE MEETING.

The Queen's Hall Celebration, on March 13th, differed from all the thousands of Suffrage meetings that have gone before it not in degree, but in kind. We have, most of us, very chequered recollections of the meetings of the past. We have all of us enjoyed some of them: it seems doubtful whether even the most cheerful member of the N.U.W.S.S. can have enjoyed all. Even if some happy souls can look back with pleasure to all the gatherings in all the halls, and all the drawing-rooms, and at all the street corners, which they have organised or at which they have spoken or listened in the past, they will admit that the enjoyment on the most delightful of those occasions, was different and inferior in kind to what we felt on Wednesday night. Then we were striving for our freedom; now in great measure we have gained it. It was a wonderful meeting of numbers of those who have struggled side by side, under the Presidency of the great leader who has

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*Cheques, postal orders, etc., should be addressed to the Editor of* "THE COMMON CAUSE," *Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, W.1.*

*To the Editor of "The Common Cause."*
*Evelyn House, 62, Oxford St., W.1.*

Dear Madam,

I enclose my "bit" towards "The Common Cause" Hut for our Girls in France, viz.: _____ wishing it every success.

Signed _____

Address _____

shown the way for fifty years. No words, however noble, would have been enough in themselves to express the feelings of those present. Music and colour were needed, and those—thanks to Sir Hubert Parry and the Bach Choir, and to Miss Lowndes and the Artists' League—we had in perfection. The Queen's Hall was transformed, and it was in the midst of a feast of colour that we listened to Beethoven's glorious Leonora Overture and to Bach's "Awake Thou Wintry Earth," both nobly rendered by the London Symphony Orchestra and by members of the Bach Choir. It made us feel the relation of our struggles, past and present, to everlasting things. Then came the speeches.

Mrs. Fawcett, who was received with a great ovation, said that it had always been her dream that when the vote was won we would have the Leonora Overture, and now that dream was fulfilled she expressed the gratitude that all were feeling to Sir Hubert Parry and the Bach Choir. She said she rejoiced not for ourselves alone, nor for women alone, but for our great country, which had done a great thing in a great way. She thought that the Representation of the People Bill would have an even better title than the Reform Bill of 1832 to be called the Great Reform Bill, for even the Parliament of 1832 had not done anything so wonderful as the removing of a political disability from a whole sex, and the granting of "self-determination" to the daughters of the nation. "We do not triumph over our opponents; it is much better than that." We did not convince them by our arguments: it is better than that. We did not threaten them; it is much better than that. But the great searchlight of war showed things in their true light, and they gave us our enfranchisement with open hands.

Introducing Lord Lytton, Mrs. Fawcett described how, years ago, she had seen him for the first time at a wedding, and without knowing his name had thought to herself, "Oh, how I wish that man were on our side!" and afterwards had found that he *was* on our side, and ever since then he had been one of us.

Both Lord Lytton and Mr. Henderson, who followed him, did, indeed, make us feel that they spoke not only as members of Parliament welcoming the new women voters, but as Suffragists who had shared our toils, and rejoiced with us in the victory. Both paid tribute to Mrs. Fawcett, and both looked forward to the new world which we need for the true accomplishment of our aims. Lord Lytton, after speaking of the absent ones, those who have died in the midst of their labours for our common cause, and those who are away from us fighting or working for the cause of our country and of humanity, made a special reference to Sir John Simon, who was to have been one of the speakers, but had been summoned back to military duty in France. His description of Sir John Simon's inestimable services to Women's Suffrage was received with deep appreciation by the great audience, as was a message from Sir John himself which was delivered by Mrs. Oliver Strachey, Hon. Parliamentary Secretary of the N.U.W.S.S., later in the evening.

Mr. Arthur Henderson spoke of the gratitude of democrats to women for the great advance in democracy which had been gained by their toils. He spoke of the future of democracy and of the great call that is now made on all those who love freedom to endure to the end.

Miss Maude Royden spoke with all the seriousness and all the wit that Suffrage audiences have learned to expect from her. Her speech was full of delightful exhilaration for all those who listened to it. It would be impossible to convey its light and colour in a report. One of the most delicious moments was that in which Miss Royden, after very seriously expressing our thanks to the members of the three political parties who had stood by us in our long struggle, spoke of the well-known Conservative leader who had not, indeed, given us his support in the past, but whose action at a psychological moment had been so effectual for our Cause. Another passage which was hailed with great joy was the picture of the great troop of men who had been longing for some dignified way of retreat from the impossible Anti-Suffrage position, and had found, in the sight of women clipping 'bus-tickets, "a great broad avenue down which they trooped in willing thousands."

After Miss Royden's speech there was some more glorious music. Blake's "Jerusalem," set to music by Sir Hubert Parry, was sung, and the audience joined in the last two stanzas:—

Bring me my bow of burning gold!
Bring me my arrows of desire!
Bring me my spear! O clouds unfold
Bring me my chariot of fire!

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I will not cease from mental fight,
Nor shall my sword sleep in my hand,
Till we have built Jerusalem
In England's green and pleasant land.

## QUEEN'S HALL DECORATIONS.

I suppose we all agree that good decoration must not be something superimposed upon a structure, but rather an added beauty consonant with the original purpose of the object or building.

What then could be done on any such principle with a place like the Queen's Hall on a festive occasion? Just this. Queen's Hall was primarily designed for concerts, one supposes; if you take it over to celebrate the victory won by the suffrage societies on the passing of the Reform Bill, it must look like a Hall designed for such a purpose and decorated accordingly. Now the struggle for the vote has not been without its festive moments or its appropriate symbols. Long years ago, even before 1907, those who rode in omnibuses sat habitually under the proverbial philosophy administered in homœopathic doses through the generosity of Sapolio.

"Who takes the eye takes all" it proclaimed in season and out of season. Wasn't there something in it?

We suffragists were addressing ourselves to the reason of our fellow men, it is true, but might not subtle prejudices be combated by "taking the eye"? It seemed worth trying. When we paraded the streets on certain solemn occasions it was decided to look attractive as far as might be. We made banners, we carried flags and emblems; if we were young we wore scarves and ribbons as occasion offered, and there was much talk of "colours." These things grew up with the years, accumulating as we gained in strength.

That frowsy old Queen's Hall, then, must be made to look as if it were for the nonce, the Hall of Women's Freedom, the Lodge of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies—not a concert hall with decorations foisted upon it—but our Hall, set out in full panoply.

Now the Queen's Hall is *not* the Albert Hall; it has but two tiers of balconies instead of four, and each of those tiers is of exactly half the circumference of those in the great round temple at Kensington. It was obvious that banners could not be invited to come up to London wholesale. There must be judicious selection, and yet it must manage to appear representative.

Such was the problem set for the decorators, and let no one judge them harshly if by inadvertence or a faulty judgment they did what they ought not to have done.

The Artists' Suffrage League has in its archives notes on the color and shape of many banners and with due reference to harmony and spacing the selection was made, the banners invited to the Queen's Hall and the shields and flags chosen.

They had been arriving for a week or two in boxes and packages at 62, Oxford-street, and on March 14th all were dumped down in the band-room of the Queen's Hall among the mysterious cases of musical instruments that seem to abide there continually.

On Wednesday morning there was a great unpacking of parcels, sorting out of poles and cross-bars carrying banners by the armful through dark and devious ways, up crooked staircases and along interminable corridors.

"What a pity there is no banner from the Orkney Islands to represent the Far North, but how could it get here in such times?" We must be content with the "North of Scotland" Shield. There is Falmouth, anyway, for the Far South. "What! not come? Why we wrote for it especially." "Put North Berwick here, next to Edinburgh, with its ship and the red lion on the prow. Falmouth was to have been opposite, with its three little golden ships, symbolic of the Channel patrol. Fetch up Manchester, with its busy bees, it has a ship."

"Where is Liverpool?" (Much searching). "Not here? We *must* have the Liver Bird. Somebody go and telephone to the Council."

The messenger returns. "Liverpool has been lost for two years." "How *very* careless of Liverpool," we opine. "Where's Manchester Federation?" "They left it behind." "And what about Cambridge?" "They couldn't find it anywhere." "What a nuisance! We were reckoning on Cambridge with its charming pale blue silk that Lady Herringham brought long ago from China. Oxford is somewhere in Marylebone, we hear. The transport seems to have broken down." "Well, go and get it." "There's an empty space up there." "It's for the Bull of Newport." The Bull hasn't come—nobody knows anything about him. "Bring along the *Qui Vive* Marchers—it's the wrong colour for the place, but then they carried it 1,000 miles, so up with it!"

There are 21 Federation shields with their heraldic devices; and over 80 flags in the red, white and green to fix above them while they swing precariously to the touch.

"It's heraldry that tells; you see that, looking round, fanciful devices break down beside it. Bedford's black eagle is perhaps a little sinister-looking now-a-days, but all the same he ruffles with the best. People can't help their relations."

"Hampden, of the Tax-Resister's, must hang over the doorway, there, and let us put the Actresses Franchise League opposite near 'Leeds for Liberty' with its white ground. Two whites to balance each other. The Freedom League's fine banner (how many have they worn out?) on the platform, with the Men's League beside them. On the other side, the Catholic Women with Joan of Arc. "Where is the Church League?" "Not there. Next the Jewish Women's League and the Artists' Suffrage League. Now this must go on the platform—the banner of 'The Office.' What untold incalculable office work has been done for the vote all these long years! The three Black Crows spring eagerly forward, pen in beak. They have never been laggards.

For the front of the platform golden flowers—all platforms have flowers, but for ours golden fruits as well, and evergreens hung in


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TO

**Dr. ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON**

FROM THE

*WOMEN OF ENGLAND*

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**It is proposed to name a "MILLICENT FAWCETT BED" at the Hospital under above scheme**

It is felt that many women will welcome this opportunity of expressing their appreciation of the work for women accomplished by these two great Pioneers.

Contributions, which will be gratefully received, may be sent to:—

LADY HALL, Hon. Treasurer,
Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital,
Euston Road, N.W.1.



# "AT LAST!"

AS an enfranchised woman you probably saw, and were stirred by the fine sentiment of, the CARTOON bearing this title in a recent issue of *Punch*.

The subject, however, has its very practical as well as its sentimental side. Has your splendidly won freedom brought you a measure of independence, or is it likely one day to do so without the exercise of at least some initiative on your part?

You know that your father and your brother took advice regarding *their* problem of provision for dependents, and for old age, but do you yet realise that at least equally sound advice may be available for yourself?

Anyhow, it is worth while enquiring whether any helpful suggestion is forthcoming to meet the varying circumstances of your particular case, by a postcard addressed to the nearest Branch or Agency, or to the Head Office at Norwich of

**THE NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY,**

***THE OUTSTANDING BRITISH LIFE OFFICE.***


festoons; and by-and-by, to crown it all, when the lights are up in a blaze, and the seats are crowded, and the orchestra tuning up, Mrs. Fawcett's bouquet laid above all, with the Red, White and Green.

Ah, me! Those beloved colors. Perhaps now one may dare to say what a trial, O National Union, they have been to your decorators! Red of course is splendid, resonant, if a trifle raw; but then the green! To combine it with the complementary was a blatant thing to do, and white, too, to give point to the violence! The red so very red, the green so very green; only in a bouquet can delights come thus; who can translate them into bunting? But, still, we need the inspiration; Red for courage, Green for hope, and White for a high purpose. Great qualities, for War and Peace.

A Decorator.

# Notes from Headquarters.

**The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.**

*President*: Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.

*Hon. Secretaries:*
Miss Margaret Jones.
Hon. Mrs. Oliver Strachey (Parliamentary).
Miss Evelyn Atkinson (Literature).

*Hon. Treasurer*:
Mrs. Alys Russell.

*Secretary*:
Miss Gladys Davidson.

*Offices*—Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, London, W.1.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, Ox, London

## HON. TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Celebration Fund is mounting up and has already reached (with promises) the sum of about £760, without counting the profits of the Queen's Hall meeting, which cannot be known until the returns from ticket sales are made. A part of the donations have been allocated to societies other than the N.U.W.S.S., but many generous cheques are for the N.U., such as Mrs. Waterhouse's £40, Miss Gray Allin's £10, Lady Cunard's £10, and Mrs. Auerbach's £20, and Lady Cowdray's £100 is for the London Society. As the newly elected Treasurer of the N.U., I shall be very glad to receive further donations ear-marked to carry on the work decided on by the Council.

Alys Russell, Hon. Treas.

### Celebration Fund.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Already acknowledged ... | 352 | 4 | 0 |
| Received from March 4th to 18th, 1918:— | | | |
| Mrs. Beaumont-Thomas ... ... | | 7 | 6 |
| Miss Beaumont ... ... ... | | 7 | 6 |
| Miss F. Andress ... ... ... | | 2 | 6 |
| Miss H. J. Hartle ... ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. Binns Smith ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss D. Allen Brown ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mrs. Hewit ... ... ... | | 10 | 6 |
| Mme. Cantamessa ... ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. R. D. Pullar ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Miss Bertha Steedman ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Fyffe ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Ethel M. Naish ... ... | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| The Rev. Dr. J. Estlin Carpenter ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mrs. Flugel ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Hilda Shelton ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Miss T. A. Watt ... ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Mr. and Mrs. Edward Brown... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Dr. Mary Sturge ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Cowell ... ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Mrs. Bromley ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. C. G. Holme ... ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Miss R. C. Lietti ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Walter Greg ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Miss M. Hare ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss F. E. Goodey ... ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. Woodward ... ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Miss Margaret Morin ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Muller ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Miss M. McTurk Alexander ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Professor Alexander ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Miss Coxhead ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Florence Frith ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Henry J. Wilson ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Hopkins... ... ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. Hull ... ... ... ... | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Mrs. F. Kemp Furner ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Miss Agnes H. Brook ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss L. Mahler ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Dr. Rosa E. Ball ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Miss Amy Sharp ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Miss Eileen Peel ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. J. Y. Kennedy ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. H. B. Taylor ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Miss J. Webster ... ... | | 2 | 0 |
| Mrs. Du Bois ... ... ... ... | | 2 | 6 |
| Miss M. B. Williamson ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss H. Bryson ... ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Armitstead ... ... ... | | 11 | 6 |
| Mrs. Raleigh ... ... ... | | 10 | 6 |
| Mrs. Richardson ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mrs. M. E. Henderson ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Dr. A. D. Vickery ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mrs. Cazalet ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. J. A. Hardcastle ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mrs. Reginald Parker ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mrs. John Mahler ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Chadwick ... ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. Spence Watson ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Emily H. Smith ... ... | | 2 | 6 |
| Mrs. Florence Farndale ... ... | | 2 | 6 |
| Miss S. M. Robinson ... ... | | 2 | 6 |
| Miss Hilda M. Swanwick ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. F. E. Marshall ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. F. E. Marshall ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss C. E. Marshall ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. J. Hervey ... ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. W. Matthew Hale ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Percy Sharmon ... ... | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Miss Rose E. Highton ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss H. Jex-Blake ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Miss Jane Barrow ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Lady Cowdray ... ... ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Julia Lloyd ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Dora B. Montefiore ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Miss C. M. Richardson ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. V. Jackson ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Agnes Zimmermann ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Miss A. B. Edwards ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Miss A. M. Manson ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Miss A. M. Pease ... ... ... | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Miss J. Hatten ... ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. J. Murray ... ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Miss Margaret E. Bridge ... | | 10 | 6 |
| Miss Katharine Lake ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Dr. E. Knight ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Henry Holiday ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mrs. Branch ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Walter Carey ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Bailie Weaver ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Bobby ... ... ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Miss Sharkman ... ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Miss Emma Steven ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Miss Fuller ... ... ... ... | | 3 | 3 |
| Miss Bracewell ... ... ... | | 2 | 6 |
| Miss G. M. Clayton ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. O'Connor ... ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Paris ... ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Stamford Tillott ... ... | | 2 | 6 |
| Mr. Reginald H. Pott ... ... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Harriett Graut ... ... | | 1 | 0 |
| Miss Elizabeth Gulland ... ... | | 10 | 6 |
| Mr. and Mrs. Dowson ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Miss Marshall ... ... ... | | 10 | 6 |
| Miss Margaret Greg ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Miss G. F. Duff ... ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Miss L. J. Wood ... ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. H. D. G. Culross ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Miss Jessie Clarke ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Miss Von Donop ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss M. Gray Allen ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. M. Vince ... ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| The Misses E. F. and G. Hodgson | | 5 | 0 |
| Miss Duncombe ... ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Miss C. Cochrane ... ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. W. Foster ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mrs. J. S. Turner ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Sholl ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mrs. Giles ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. J. S. Bader ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Annie J. Lane ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Miss D. M. Reckels ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Charles Jones ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Ashwell Cooke ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mrs. Rosamond Wills ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Miss E. M. Harvey ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| The Hon. Mrs. Fred Guest ... | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Miss J. Holford ... ... ... | | 1 | 0 |
| Miss E. Carter ... ... ... | | 3 | 6 |
| Miss E. G. Wood ... ... ... | | 3 | 0 |
| Mrs. Herbert Cohen ... ... | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Miss Collin ... ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Mrs. Ronalds ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Margaret Harwood ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Miss L. Hutchinson ... ... | | 2 | 6 |
| Mrs. C. Claremont Atchison ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| The Misses Seymour ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | £845 | 14 | 0 |

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

## LONDON UNITS OF THE SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

The London Units of the Scottish Women's Hospitals have received many gifts of hospital equipment during the last few months, which have been used in making up the very large consignment of dressings, hospital clothing, &c., recently despatched with the "Elsie Inglis Unit," and it was thought that readers of THE COMMON CAUSE might be interested to know some of the sources from which such gifts are being continually sent.

The War Hospital Supply Depôts are always extremely generous, and the Hon. Equipment Secretary is specially indebted to the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild and the Kensington Supply Depôt, for their response to the appeal made to them for hospital clothing, and splints made to order, and supplied at very short notice. Continual help has also been given for many months past by the War Hospital Supply Depôts in Merion Square, Dublin, Sanderstead, Upton-on-Severn, Newport, Ventnor, Hildenborough, Aldershot, St. Ives, Altrincham and district, and Sheffield University. Many working-parties are very regular supporters. Groups of workers from Wolverhampton Girls' High School, South Hampstead High School, Aske's Hatcham Girls' School, and Chiswick and Bedford Park, East Grinstead, Kensington Suffragists, Burwash Mothers' Union, Blackheath, Bridlington, Little Kingshill, Basingstoke Red Cross, Hastings Suffrage Club, East Molesey, Great Missenden, Limpsfield, Miss Bradley's, Miss Lake's (Kensington), and other working parties, are specially worthy of mention for valuable and regular contributions.

The Hon. Equipment Secretary wishes to take this opportunity of expressing her thanks also to the following individual contributors, and many others, for help given:—Mrs. Saward, Miss Hudson, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Rendall, Miss Hitchcock, Mrs. Welch, Mrs. la Terrière, Mrs. Leonard, Miss Barker, Lady Beilby, Mrs. Ramsay.

The Hon. Equipment Secretary, 66, Victoria Street, is glad of all contributions in kind, however small.

## N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals.

Subscriptions are still urgently needed for much new work being undertaken, and should be sent to Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, S.W.H., Red House, Greenock. Cheques to be crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland." Subscriptions for the London Units to be sent to the Right Hon. Viscountess Cowdray, or the Hon. Mrs. B. M. Graves, Hon. Treasurers, 66, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Forward as per list to February 21st, 1918 ... ... | 290,156 | 2 | 3 |
| Further donations received to March 7th, 1918:— | | | |
| *"Hankow War Charities Committee," per H. Gardner, Esq., Hon. Treas., Hankow | 104 | 11 | 4 |
| *New Zealand Government, Wellington, per T. MacKenzie, Esq., New Zealand Government Offices, Strand, London (£500), Dr. Agnes Bennett's Unit (£33 10s. 3d.) | 533 | 10 | 3 |
| *Per Mrs. Robertson, Kilmarnock: *Employees and Staff, Saxone Shoe Co. Ltd. (£8 5s. 2d.), *Employees, G. & S.W. Loco. Dept. (£7 17s. 2d.), *Miss Kennedy (Kilmarnock) (£6), *Employees, Messrs. Dick Kerr & Co. Ltd. (23rd contribution) (£5 6s. 5d.), *Employees, Messrs. Boyd & Forrest (84th contribution) (£1 19s. 1d.), *Employees, Messrs. Portland, Forge & Co. (32nd con.) (£1 18s. 3d.) ... | 31 | 6 | 1 |
| "A Friend in New York" ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| *Wm. Lyon, Esq., Ph.C. ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Munro MacKenzie ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| *Welsh Fund of the S.W.H., per Miss Mabel Howell, Hon Sec., to name a "Welsh" Ward in the "Elsie Inglis Memorial Hospital," for Serbs in France ... ... | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Charles Riddell ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| *Mrs. Tiffany, of New York (monthly donation) ... ... | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| *Per Miss Kathleen Burke, per Messrs. Morgan Grenfell & Co., 22, Old Broad Street, London, per Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York (£2,000), Half share remitted to London Committee S.W.H. as per agreement (£1,000) | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Per Rev. James Cables ... ... | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| *Proceeds of Collection in Moerakion, per Mrs. Abbott, per The Manager, Bank of New South Wales, London ... | 12 | 15 | 0 |
| *Haddington W.S.S., per Miss H. B. Paterson, Hon. Treas., to continue "Haddington" and "Lamp of Lothian" Beds (Royaumont): Miss Taylor (£5), Dr. and Mrs. Batty Luke (£4), Miss Sharp (£3), The Misses Howden (£3), Mrs. Hamilton Ogilvy (£2 2s.), Mr. and Mrs. Porter (£2 2s.), Miss A. Taylor (£2), Mrs. Forster (£2), Messrs. J. & H. Stoddart (£2), H. Sur. Tomas, C.B., and Mrs. Tomas (£2), James Reid (£1 1s.), C. Stoddart (£1 1s.), Mrs. Shield (£1), Rev. James Coullie (£1), Mrs Carter (£1), Mrs. Park (£1), Mr. McLellan (£1) ... ... | 34 | 6 | 0 |
| Miss Edith M. Richards... ... | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| *Miss Molly Eyre-Poppleton ... | | 5 | 0 |
| *Per Mrs. Thomson and Miss Warrack, Edinburgh, to continue "Bethlehem" and "Noel" Beds (Corsica and Salonica) ... ... ... | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Andrew Gibson, Esq. (Serbia) ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| *Miss Mary C. Mackie ... ... | | 2 | 6 |
| *Employees, Messrs Fisher Henderson & Co. Ltd. ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Beckett ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| *Mrs. McCainsh ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| *Alexander Cuthbert, Esq. ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| *Joint Committee, Girton and Newnham Colleges, per Miss E. Lawder, Hon. Treasurer (£285), Per Miss Isabel Scott, Hon. Treasurer (£410) (£90 for Orchestra in Orthopædic Dept., and £25 for "Birmingham Newnham" Bed) | 695 | 0 | 0 |
| *Per Miss E. Rachel Jamieson, Organiser, S.W.H.: *Workmen's Scheme:* Lecture given at Reston (less expenses) (£16 19s. 2d.), *Oakbank (Winchburgh) Employers, Relief Fund, per Alexander B. Morton, Esq. (£10), *Leith Domestic Servants, per Mrs. Nicholson (£5 18s. 10d.), National Union of Boot and | | | |


# Coat-Frocks *for the* Spring

THE ubiquitous Coat-Frock will be more than ever popular this Springtide—and the new styles we are now showing will make a strong appeal to the woman who dresses smartly, yet without extravagance, for, whilst being inexpensive they are distinctive and most becoming. Here are three examples:—

No. 1. Charming Tailor-made **Coat-Frock** in good quality Gaberdine—cut on the new straight lines, with box-pleat back and front from embroidered yoke. In fawn, Joffre blue, nigger, light navy, dark navy, bottle, grey and black. W. size only **75/-** Special measures 15/6 extra.

No. 2. Smart **Coat-Frock** in good quality Suiting Serge, with wide panel pleat back and front, collar of silk bengaline in fawn, grey or self colour, trimmed buttons on sleeves and pockets to match. In black and navy only. Sizes:

S.W., W. **75/-** O.S. **79/6**

No. 3. Attractive **Coat-Frock** in fine Suiting Serge, beautifully box-pleated from yoke, deep sailor collar at back. In navy, black, rose, nigger, biscuit and saxe. W. size only **75/-**

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**THE**

# COMMON CAUSE

The present is a great opportunity for a Woman's paper

**6,000,000 Women Have Got the Vote**

**THE N.U.W.S.S. IS TAKING UP A GREAT NEW PROGRAMME details of which you will find on**

**Pages 660, 661**

*Do you wish to help inthis, it so*
*PLEASE SEND A CONTRIBUTION*
*Immediately to the Editor of "Common Cause"*

## "COMMON CAUSE" APPEAL FUND.

To the Editor, "THE COMMON CAUSE,"
Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, W.1

*I enclose £ : s. d. as my contribution to the Appeal Fund*

*Name* _____

*Address* _____

_____

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shoe Co-operatives, per Colin Paterson, Esq., Secy. (£4 15s. 9d.), Office Staff and Employees, Messrs. J. Milne & Son (£3 8s. 7d.), Messrs. Reddie & Co., Employees and Canteen (£3 4s.) ... ... | 44 | 6 | 4 |
| *Falkirk Iron Co., per Miss Belle Moir, Hon. Treas., Falkirk W.S.S.: General Funds (£9), "Elsie Inglis" Memorial Hospital" Sallanches (£6) ... ... ... ... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Truro Girls' High School, per Miss H. L. Rowell (Serbia) | 12 | 10 | 0 |
| Result of Collection made in Norwich in aid of the S.W.H., per the Chapter Clerk ... | 10 | 7 | 2 |
| Mrs. R. D. Puller ... ... ... | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Miss Lilian Maxwell ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| *Per The Agent, Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd., per Mrs. B. Mansell Young, local Hon. Treas., S.W.H., Simla ... ... | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| *"The Caledonian Society," Calcutta, per J. Y. Philip, Esq., Hon. Sec. and Treas.: *"St. Andrew's Day (1917) Gift" (£100), *Messrs. Boulton Bros. & Co. (for Calcutta Centre, G. and N. Unit) (£3 15s. 10d.) ... ... ... | 103 | 15 | 10 |
| *Per Mrs. Robertson, Kilmarnock: *Employees, Messrs. Andrew Barclay, Sons & Co. Ltd. ... ... ... ... | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| *Glasgow and West of Scotland W.S.S. Joint Committee, per Miss M. C. Morrison, Hon. Treas. (February donations): Net Proceeds of Matinée in Hengler's Circus, given by the kind permission of Messrs. Hengler, of January 28th (£265 2s. 4d.), "Manilla Monday Musical Club," Manilla, Proceeds of Scotch Concert, per Mrs. Clive Kingcome (£100), Proceeds of Uddingston Dramatic Entertainment, per Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Ballantyne, to same bed (£50), *A Friend (Serbia) (£50), *"F. M. W." (Corsica) (£50), *Members of Lady Artists Club, per Miss Lee, towards upkeep of "Lady Artists Club" Bed (£48 4s.), *Bearsden Higher Grade School, further towards naming "Bearsden Ambulances," per Hugh Primrose, Esq. (£35 3s.), *Bridge of Weir, per Miss Dalziel: Employees, Gryfe Tannery (£9 2s. 4d.), Mrs. P. K. Lucke, Texas (£5), Misses Dalziel (£2), Miss Williamson (£1 1s.), Mrs. Eadie (£1), Mrs. J. Muirhead (£1), Mrs. J. Raebrun Mann (£1), Mrs. Buchanan (£1), Mrs. Wight (10s.), Mrs. Nicolson (10s.), Mrs. Reid Bennie (10s.), Mrs. John Brown (10s.), Mrs. Gilmour (10s.), Mrs. A. Muirhead (10s.), Mrs. Scott (5s.), Miss Rintoul (5s.), Mrs. R. Herbertson (5s.), Mrs. MacBrair (5s.), Mrs. T. Macfarlane (5s.), Mrs. MacKinnon (5s.), Mrs. Mingay (5s.), Mrs. Easson (3s.), Mrs. Mellanby (3s.), Mrs. J. Barr (2s. 6d.), Mrs. H. Davidson (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Eekhour (2s. 6d.), Freeland U.F. Church Sunday School, per Mrs. Herbertson (Serbians) (£2), *Ardrossan Academy Old Girls' Club, per Miss Stitt, for upkeep of "Ardrossan Academy" Bed, Whist Drive and Dance (£20), Entertainment by present pupils (£5), Partick Committee of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, Net Proceeds of Miss Vera Holme's Lecture (£9 1s.), East Kilbride and District Flag Day, per A. B. Garroway, Esq. (£8 17s. 6d.), *Ayr W.S.S., per Mrs. Alexander (£2 4s. 6d.), Mrs. Abbott (£5), *Mr. and Mrs. Robert King (£5), *Mrs. G. B. Crookston (£5), *Miss Templeton (£5), *R. J. Forfar, Esq. (£3 3s.), Miss MacCallum (£3), Scholars of Benhar Public School, per Robert Baird, Esq. (£2 14s.), Staff of Overnewton School, per Miss Dobbie (£1 5s.), "Anonymous" for Orthopædic Dept., Salonica, per "The Thistle" (£1 1s.), *Miss Fairlie (£1 1s.), *M. Ferguson, Esq., per Alexander J. Cochrane, Esq. (£1), *Miss Young, for Orthopædic Dept., Salonica (10s.), *Miss Annie Cooper (7s. 6d.), A Member of Stepps W.L.A., per Mrs. Jack (5s.), "T. M. G. A." (3s.), *Miss Gordon (2s. 6d.), *Govanhill Y.W.C.A., per Miss Patrick (2s. 3d.).—*Workmen's Scheme:* *Motherwell, per Mrs. Jackson: Employees of the Motherwell and Edinburgh Districts, Caledonian Railway, per D. Hathorn, Esq. (£91 10s. 6d.), *Messrs. W. C. Martin & Co. firm and employees (£29 2s. 4d.), *Employees, Messrs. Bilsland Bros. Ltd. (£15), *Messrs. Wm. Walls & Co. Ltd. (£10 10s.), *Messrs. G. & J. Burns Ltd. (£10), *Employees, Messrs. Wm. Simons & Co. Ltd. (£9 11s. 6d.), *Messrs. Wylie, Barr & Ross (£8 6s. 1d.), *Employees, Messrs. Wm. Beattie Ltd. (£3 19s. 1d.), *Trongate Yard and Fitzroy Employees, Messrs. P. & W. MacLellan Ltd. (£3 3s. 6d.), *Messrs. British Oxygen Co. Ltd. (£3 3s.), *Machine Shop Employees, Messrs. J. & T. Boyd (£3), *Messrs. Acme Tea Chest Co. (£2 2s.), *Messrs. Gemmell & Co. (£2 2s.), *Employees, Messrs. Wm. Martin, Sons & Co. (£2 2s.), *Employees, Messrs. Cassel Cyanide Co. Ltd. (£2), Co-operative Society, per Mrs. J. T. T. Brown, for Orthopædic Dept. (£1 1s.), *Messrs. Carbon Cement Co. Ltd. (£1), *Employees, Messrs. Craigpark Electric Cable Co. Ltd. (£1), *Employees, Messrs. Alex. Jack & Co. Ltd. (14s.), Messrs. Murdoch & Co. (10s.), *Messrs. McAlpine & Co. Ltd. (10s.) ... ... ... | 906 | 8 | 7 |
| *Edinburgh W.S.S., per Mrs. Wilson, Hon. Treas.: Amount raised by Miss Fraser, for upkeep of "Blackhall" Bed (Royaumont) ... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| *Domestic Staff, St. Mary's School, Melrose ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Result of collection made during Flag Day in Forfar and surrounding districts on Feb. 23rd, per Miss Helen Warden, Hon. Treas. ... ... | 78 | 15 | 0 |
| Total... | £296,507 | 12 | 4 |

*Denotes further donations.

### FURTHER LIST OF BEDS NAMED.

| *Names of Beds.* | *Donors.* |
|---|---|
| "Haddington" (2 Beds) (Royaumont, further 3 months each) ... ... | Haddington W.S.S., per Miss H. B. Paterson, Hon. Treas. |
| "Lamp of Lothian" (2 Beds) (Royaumont, further 3 months each) ... ... | Haddington W.S.S., per Miss H. B. Paterson, Hon. Treas. |
| "Birmingham Newnham" (Girton and Newnham Unit, further 6 months) ... | Per Miss Isabel Scott, Co. Hon. Treas., Girton and Newnham Colleges War Hospital. |
| "Lady Artists Club" (Royaumont, further 1 year) ... ... ... | Per Miss Morrison, Hon. Treas., Glasgow and West of Scotland W.S.S. |
| "Uddingston" (Sallanches, 1 year) ... | Per Miss Morrison, Hon. Treas., Glasgow and West of Scotland W.S.S. |
| "Ardrossan Academy" (Salonica, further 6 months) ... ... ... | Per Miss Morrison, Hon. Treas., Glasgow and West of Scotland W.S.S. |
| "Blackhall" (Royaumont, further 6 months) ... ... ... | Edinburgh W.S.S., per Mrs. Wilson, Hon. Treas. |
| "Falkirk Iron Co." (Salonica, further 6 months) ... | Falkirk W.S.S., per Miss Moir, Hon. Treas. |

## Serbian Prisoners of War Fund.

ELEVENTH LIST.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Forward as per list to January 31st, 1918 ... ... ... ... | 280 | 11 | 1 |
| Further donations received to February 28th, 1918 — "From a Friend," Trinity ... | 5 | 0 | |
| *Falkirk Iron Co., per Miss Belle Moir, Hon. Treas., Falkirk W.S.S. ... ... | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| *Glasgow and West of Scotland W.S.S. Joint Committee, per Miss M. C. Morrison, Hon. Treas.: Miss Cochrane (£2), J. Cochrane, Esq. (£1 1s.), Miss Charlotte Cochrane (£1), Anonymous (£1), "M. H." (2s.) | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| | £301 | 19 | 1 |

**SUPPORT OUR APPEALS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when sending donations.**

## Reports from Societies.

SCARBOROUGH.—The annual meeting took place at Matthews Boarding House on February 26th. Mrs. A. M. Daniel, who presided, urged all members to continue their support of the Society now as they had done in the past, and gave a short account of the qualification of women voters as put down in the Bill. The hon. treasurer and hon. secretary then read their reports and balance sheet for the year, which were adopted. The election of officers next took place and Mrs. Daniel was re-elected chairman and Miss Rotherford hon. treasurer. Mrs. Daniel announced the post of hon. secretary had become vacant owing to the resignation of Miss Stephens on account of pressure of Red Cross work, and asked for someone to come forward to take her place. The Committee were re-elected with the addition of two new members. After refreshments had been served, a dramatic sketch entitled "The Rest Cure" was given by members, and was much enjoyed by an appreciative audience. Six new members joined the society.

The next evening an enjoyable conversazione was held at the Grand Hotel in aid of the Scarborough Bed of the S.W.H., a lantern lecture on the work of the hospitals being given by Mrs. Shaw Maclaren to an intensely interested audience. At intervals during the evening Miss Vivien Edwards gave an artistic rendering of Serbian folk-songs.

FARNWORTH.—The Farnworth Society, at the invitation of the Vicar, Rev. R. H. Stephen, B.A., attended a thanksgiving service in the Parish Church on Sunday afternoon, March 3rd. The committee met at the end of Church-street, and headed by the president (Mrs. Barnes) and secretary (Mrs. Affleck) walked to the church together, where the Society's banner was hung in the chancel. In the church were representatives from the district council and many other societies, and there was a good congregation besides. The Vicar, speaking from the text "Remember them that are in bonds, as bound with them," expressed the hope and the belief that women would use their newly-acquired power to remedy many existing social evils and to bring about a happier social order generally. He reminded us of some of the great leaders who are no longer with us to rejoice in our victory, and mentioned Dr. Garrett Anderson and Dr. Elsie Inglis, and paid a fine tribute to the work and leadership of Mrs. Fawcett. The service altogether was a memorable one, rejoicing in what has been achieved and a dedication to future service.

The Farnworth Society, on leaving the church at the close of their thanksgiving service, heard with great regret of the death of Mrs. Henry Yates, one of the first members of the committee and a staunch supporter of women's suffrage "in the face of difficulty and delay." She was also an earnest worker for the town, having been honorary secretary of the Farnworth Nursing Association for ten years.

## WOMEN CITIZENS' DAY AT CROYDON.

Our Croydon Branch, assisted by the Women's Freedom League and other Women's Societies, organised a Women Citizens' Day Celebration on Wednesday, March 20th, and issued an invitation to "both present and future voters" to "come and show your gratitude for the granting of the Parliamentary vote to women, and dedicate your new powers to the service of God and humanity."

The celebration began with a service of Praise and Consecration at the Parish Church at 2.30 p.m., and was followed by a procession, headed by the Mayoress and our President, Mrs. Fawcett, to the Town Hall entrance, where an address was presented to the Mayor. After a speech of welcome to the town's newly-enfranchised citizens from His Worship, the procession made its way to the Large Public Hall, St. George-street, where a public meeting was held at 5 o'clock. Mrs. Fawcett spoke on "Lift up your hearts," and Miss Nina Boyle on "Marching to Victory." The chair was taken by the Mayoress.

## Coming Events.

MARCH 25th.—British Dominions Woman Suffrage Union—Meeting of Advisory and Executive Committees, Nurses' Institute, 12, Buckingham Street, Strand 4.30 p.m.

## Forthcoming Meetings.

*MARCH 21.*

**Bristol**—St. Werburgh's Rectory—Speaker: Mrs. Satchell

**Denmark Hill**—People's Church, Windsor Road, S.E.—Chair: Mrs. Squire Sprigge—Speaker: Mr. Stephen Caffery—Subject: "Inequalities under the Law" 7 p.m.

*MARCH 22.*

**Birmingham**—Baptist League—Mrs. Ring 3.30 p.m.

**Newcastle, Staffs.**—St. Paul's School—Mrs. Ring 7.30 p.m.

*MARCH 23.*

**Birmingham**—Handsworth W.A.A.C.s—Mrs. Ring 6 p.m.

**Bristol**—Thanksgiving Service at the Cathedral—Address by the Rev. Canon Talbot, D.D. 2.45 p.m.

**Bristol**—West of England Academy—Chair: His Honour Judge Stanger—Speaker: The Hon. Evelina Haverfield 4.30 p.m.

**Bristol**—Colston Hall—Chair: The Lord Mayor of Bristol—Speakers: Mrs. Fawcett, The Hon. Evelina Haverfield, W. C. H. Cross, Esq. 6.30 p.m.

*MARCH 24.*

**Birmingham**—Stirchley Labour Church—Mrs. Ring 6.30 p.m.

*MARCH 25.*

**Leamington**—Suffrage Offices—Mrs. Ring 3.30 p.m.

**W. Marylebone**—London Domestic Mission, 46, Bell Street, Edgware Road—Speaker: Mrs. Croom-Johnson—Subject: "Women's New Responsibilities" 2—4 p.m.

**Norwood**—United Methodist Church, Railton Road, S.E.—Speaker: Miss Helen Ward—Subject: "Women's Peculiar Contribution to Political Life" 3 p.m.

**Camberwell Green Sisterhood**—Congregational Church, Wren Road, S.E.—Speaker: Mrs. Corbett Fisher—Subject: "Women's New Opportunities" 8 p.m.

**Bristol**—Annual Meeting, West of England Academy—Chair: Mrs. Harold Hicks, B.A. 7.30 p.m.

*MARCH 26.*

**Leamington**—Spencer Street—Mrs. Ring 7.25 p.m.

*MARCH 27.*

**Kidderminster**—N.U.W.S.S., Kingsley Hall—Mrs. Ring 2.45 p.m.

**W. Newington**—Women's Liberal Association, 219, Walworth Road—Speaker: Miss Margaret Jones—Subject: "The Representation of the People Act" and "Women's New Place in Politics" 3 p.m.

**Kidderminster**—Town Hall—Chair: Rev. J. F. Strong—Mrs. Ring 8 p.m.


## DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENT RATES.

| *One insertion:* | £ | s. | d. | *13 or more insertions:* | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Whole Page | 10 | 0 | 0 | Whole Page | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Half Page | 5 | 0 | 0 | Half Page | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Quarter Page | 2 | 10 | 0 | Quarter Page | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Per Inch (wide col.) | 10 | 0 | | One-Eighth p. | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Narrow column:— | | | | Per Inch (wide col.) | 9 | 0 | |
| Per Column | 3 | 7 | 6 | ,, (narrow col.) | 6 | 0 | |
| ,, Inch | | 6 | 6 | | | | |

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*All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, W. 1, and must be received not later than first post Wednesday.*


## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

**NOTICE.**

At the Annual Meeting of the
**NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE, held on MARCH 12**
it was decided to
**WIND UP ITS ORGANISATION,**
as the reasons for its existence no longer obtain. All future communications to be addressed to Mrs. Hartley,
**168, ADELAIDE ROAD, N.W.3.**

## EDUCATIONAL.


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(Continued on page 668.)

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